

Molasses & Syrups.
 15 BELLS. Plantation Molasses;
 7 do Sugar House do;
 2 do Golden Syrup,
 just receiving, and for sale by
 Dec. 23 E. L. SAMUEL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky..
At the stand occupied recently by Settle & Roberts,
IAS selected an entire new stock of Groceries, which
 he offers at a small advance on the Louisville
 price, for cash. Having selected the stock with a
 view to quality particularly, he cannot fail to please
 most choice customers.
 Dec. 23, 185

One am responsible for the debts contracted by the concern, and for the individual debts of Jas. N. Cannon, contracted since the 10th day of October last. All accounts due the firm are to be by me received and paid for alone. Earnestly request all to come forward and settle immediately. I can be found at the counting room of Morris & Hampton, on St. Clair St.

June 7, 1854 W. A. GAINES.

Charles Amor is between thirty and forty years of age, rather under medium size, has blue eyes and light hair, and a slight impediment in his speech. It is supposed that he will make his way for Indiana, as he has relatives living in that State.

3518, Principle, or a host of other fine Cigars, that he has just received another lot of those imported Cigars in addition to his already large stock, which makes him the largest, finest and oldest stock of Cigars in the city. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. The prices range from \$20 to \$40 per thousand.

T. P. PIERSON.
August 1st, 1881

BANKERS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
INTEREST allowed on deposits, which may be w
drawn at pleasure.
Aug 23, 1833—17

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In Juggling!

The strangest of all the strange news we have received since the breaking out of the war in Europe is that Austria has become the ostensible arbitrator between the Western powers and Russia, and that through her influence the Czar has been induced to evacuate the principalities; and, that Austria herself is to take possession, and is already occupying them. It excites surprise and distrust in our minds to read that a power whose existence was not long since a matter of doubt, should now herself hold the scales and step in between the very ones whose slightest breathe but a short time ago would have destroyed her nationality forever. It is a something that we don't understand, for it must certainly be humiliating to the pride of England and France, after having taken so unequivocally the destinies of that portion of the world in hand, to suffer such a power as Austria to decide it. To us it looks like juggling, and we are led to believe that it means a good deal more than it would seem.

From the commencement of the war, it was believed by all thinking men and those who are conversant with Austrian history, that she must inevitably become the ally and fast friend of Russia. Her inclination, her sympathies, her interests would all lead her to adopt that course.—having the same hostility to freedom in all its shapes and forms that is in the breast of Russia; and, in all past times, having been hand in hand with her whenever Liberty was to be stifled or the ends and aims of Despotism advanced. Being always the readiest to "pitch in" whenever a quarrel would spring up between the two principles, or a revolution breakout in any of the countries of Europe, we have all along thought it strange that she should be so tardy in her action, and never come to a definite conclusion upon which side she would throw her strength.

From present indications it would seem that she is determined to maintain her character for perfidy and insincerity. It looks now as though she had been playing a double game, a game calculated to further the designs of Russia, and promote her own interests. If this be so it is certainly a strong one, and may turn the scale in favor of Russia, for what could better advance the objects of the two, if they really be in league, than the occupation of the principalities by Austria. By this she would be in the very best position to defend herself and assist Russia, for if Nicholas should prove unsuccessful in his operation in the Crimea, what could be better than for him to fall back into the arms of his friends in the principalities, and what better position could Austria hold to assist Russia in the peninsula which is to be, by the withdrawal of her forces from the principalities, the theater of war.

We may be mistaken in our conclusions, but nevertheless we shall hold them until something turns up to convince us of the contrary.

A most profound sensation has been created in Italy by the report that the image of the Virgin Mary, suspended in the church of the Minor Conventualities at Civita Vecchia, has been winking at some of the devotees who were kneeling before her shrine. Just at three minutes after 4 o'clock on the evening of the 26th of April, the lifeless image winked at a boy; becoming frightened he ran and gave the alarm, and forthwith all good Catholics hastened to see a repetition of the wondrous miracle. By particular request, the image winked again, and then the crowd became intensely excited.

It is truly surprising and mortifying to think that human beings in the glare of the noon of the 19th century, will continue to be so gulled by the sleight of hand performance of some designing priest. It will continue to be thus however until intelligence diffuses its radiant glow among the masses, and the rule of priestcraft is usurped by that of reason.

The office of the House Telegraph line, in this city, has been removed from its old location on Main street, to a neat and commodious room on St. Clair street, next door to Swigert & Herndon's establishment. This line is rapidly growing into public favor, and the handsome pliz of the operator Charley Clarke is calculated to make it still more popular.

Mine host of the Mansion House, actually surpassed himself yesterday, by the manner in which he entered for the appetites of those who are under his care. Every luxury of the season was spread bountifully on the table, and a person gazing at the interesting process of mastication which was progressing, would have thought that the boarders were all persons of appreciation. Shade of Apicius! Command me to a dinner gotten up by Luckett

The Maysville Express, edited in part by Mr. Stanton, the distinguished Democratic member of Congress from the Maysville district, speaks out in relation to the Post-office Department and its head as every paper should. Mr. Stanton has had opportunities for seeing a great deal of the Postmaster General, and he evidently thinks bad of him. Certainly the Postmaster General is a poor creature, and, if all or half, or even a quarter of the Democratic organs were as manly in the utterance of their opinions as the Maysville Express, the Department would very soon be filled by a better man.—*Lou Jour.*

An Abominable Arrangement.—Among other means of retrenchment which the government is resorting to, is a diminution of mail service. The service between Nashville and Memphis and particularly over several Kentucky routes, has been reduced one-half, to the inconvenience and annoyance of the community. The diminution of service between this city and Louisville is an absolute outrage upon the community, and one which should not be quietly tolerated. Our Western mail is sent in limited number, and we shall henceforth receive it only tri-weekly. Our mail communication with Fleming and Montgomery, has also been made tri-weekly much to the detriment of the business and convenience of the community. Now we say without hesitation, that these routes were paying, and that well, the expense of daily mails, and we can see no sense in the justice in the diminution of service.

Mr. Postmaster General Campbell doubtless wishes to signalize his administration by making the Post-office Department pay its own expenses. The stupidity of such an attempt, particularly if the end be accomplished by the means indicated in letting the contractors, can add nothing enviable to his notoriety.—*Maysville Express.*

Time was, when Mr. Stanton occupied a most enviable position in the Democratic ranks; his talents, and his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the party to which he belonged, gained him the hearty friendship and confidence of his fellow Democrats, but his unjustifiable attacks upon the administration, caused as they were by malice and disappointed ambition, have deprived him of the respect he once enjoyed, and consigned his hopes of political preferment to the tomb of the Capulets. He was extremely anxious, and in fact expected that upon the inauguration of the new administration, he would receive the appointment of Post Master General. He was disappointed in his ambitious aspirations, and hence his vituperative assaults upon President Pierce and his Cabinet. "Twas ambition that caused the angels to fall," and Mr. Stanton will discover ere long, if he has not already, that by pursuing this present course, he is covering himself with disgrace, and meriting the reproaches, which a betrayed constituency are heaping on his head.

She's the Sort.—As an evidence of what the girls can do when they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper.—She worked two years, during which time she earned besides her board, about two hundred dollars, and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an editor of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in the State of Ohio.—Such a girl is bound to shine and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury and taught all the accomplishments of the boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, an honor to her sex and her country.

If you want to gain a woman's affection, don't appeal to her head, but her feelings. One squeeze of the hand or press of the lip, is worth more than all the speeches you can make from 6 to 11. Calico is an invitation to touch, and not of logic. Order a sample and judge.

Sensible talk that. We "tried it out" a few weeks since, and have felt as tall as a full fledged Shanghai with high heel boots ever since.

Mexico.—The last intelligence received by the New York Herald, from Mexico, is of a very startling nature, and indicates the speedy downfall of the empire of the Napoleon of the South. The Revolutionists under Gen. Alvarez are gaining ground rapidly; the standard of revolt has been raised successfully in Toluca, Acapulco, Acapulco, State of Oajaca, Rio Verde, and other prominent places in Mexico.

By the timely arrival of Capt. Dornia with the U. S. Ship Portsmouth at the port of Mazatlan thirty American citizens were rescued from being shot by order of the Governor, of that place. It appears that these persons had taken passage in the Chilean bark Palatras, for Lower California under the supposition that on government, it had purchased that country. While in the gulf of Lower California, on their way from San Francisco to Guaymas they were attacked by a Mexican cutter, and taken to Mazatlan on the suspicion that they were filibustering. As soon as Capt. Dornia heard of their arrest, he demanded either their release or a fair trial, and threatened to bombard the town if his demands were refused. After a few days denouncing the Governor sent the prisoners on board the Portsmouth, from whence they were transferred to the revenue cutter W. L. Marcy then in port, whose Commander kindly volunteered to take them to San Francisco. Capt. Dornia's decisive and gallant course is worthy of the greatest approbation and will doubtless teach Mexican officials a lesson.

MASTER AND SLAVE.—At the Spring term of the Circuit Court of Sumter county, Hon. Alexander B. Clithrell presiding, Richard M. Eskridge, a planter of Sumter county, was indicted for *mayhem*, in disabling a leg of a negro woman slave in his possession.

The defendant was intoxicated, and about to whip the slave, she retreated with a knife in her hand; he seized his gun and shot her in the leg just below the knee, rendering amputation necessary. The Court charged the jury that if they believed from the evidence, that the defendant intended, unlawfully and maliciously, to disable the leg of the slave he was guilty of the charge. That the master had no absolute dominion over his slave, and to authorize a resort to such extreme force he must show that he acted in self-defense, or that the slave was in a state of rebellion, and the means used were absolutely necessary to reduce her to subjection.

After a retirement of some five or ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sentenced by the Court to 11 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. We know nothing of the defendant, and therefore have no personal feelings in the matter, but we do rejoice that so signal an example has been made, that righteous retribution has been visited on one of the class of brutal slaveholders, as well as the class is, whose bad actions have done so much to bring discredit upon the South. We commend this verdict to the consideration of Mr. Stowe and his associates.—*South Alabama.*

Our thanks to Hon. Ben. Edwards Gray for public documents.

Court of Appeals.

Reported for the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Freeman, by James Monroe, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

BRYANT v. PROCTOR—Judgment, Boyle.

In October 1849 J. W. Bryant, A. Bryant and Ben. Proctor, entered into an article of agreement in substance as follows:

J. M. Bryant furnishes to A. Bryant and Proctor \$1,000 with which to proceed to California and use industry diligence, &c. in digging for gold, &c. and in making money, otherwise. The parties are to have the use of this capital for three years, at the end of which time the profits are to be equally divided, after taking out the capital. This embraces as much of the substance of the article of agreement as is necessary to comprehend the opinion of the court in the case.

A Bryant and Proctor each executed his note for one third part of the capital. In February, 1850 the two last named persons left Danville, Kentucky, for California; on their arrival in New Orleans, A. Bryant abandoned the enterprise. Proctor proceeded to California, and having accumulated about twenty-five thousand dollars, returned home in November, 1852, and before the expiration of the three years mentioned in the agreement.

Proctor, at the time he entered into the above agreement was considered insolvent, and J. M. Bryant was his largest creditor.

During Proctor's absence, J. M. Bryant instituted a suit in chancery against him, seeking the collection of two notes on him, one being the note for the one third part of the \$1,000 capital advanced. The object was to attach the property of Bryant's on the ground, that the defendant, whose place of residence was in this State, had been absent therefor so long that one term of the circuit court had intervened, and that the ordinary process of the law could not be executed upon him. Other suits were likewise brought by him against Proctor in his absence.

On the 8th September 1852, whilst these suits were still pending, Mrs. Proctor, acting as the agent of her absent husband, made a settlement and compromise with J. M. Bryant, of all demands and claims of every description, which the latter had against Proctor; and a receipt to that effect was executed by J. M. Bryant, in which he acknowledged the receipt of \$2350, and in which it was recited that for the additional sum of \$788.49, a lien was reserved on a negro man Sam, and when said sum was paid, it would be in full discharge of all claims and demands of every description which he had against Proctor.

After Proctor's return from California he paid this additional sum, and it was accepted by J. M. Bryant without any objection, and without any complaint that the settlement and compromise, was unjust or had been fraudulently obtained.

J. M. Bryant subsequently instituted this action to set aside the contract of compromise on the ground that Mrs. Proctor had as her husband agent, procured it by making false representations of the extent of the profits of her husband in California, of his condition and circumstances, and of his intention to remain in California. He alleged that the agreement of compromise was entered into in ignorance of his rights, induced by these misrepresentations of Mrs. Proctor, and that he only received about \$500, in satisfaction of his part of the profits of the California adventure.

The court below dismissed the plaintiff's petition, and he has appealed to the court.

Judge SIMMONS delivered the opinion of the court.

The plaintiff relied upon fraud alone in his pleadings to set aside the compromise, but it is now contended that he has a clear right to recover the one third part of the amount realized by Proctor in California, and that the payment of a less sum, cannot be relied on, either as payment, or as an accord and satisfaction to defeat his right.

It is certainly, say the court, the well settled law, that the payment of a less sum cannot in general be pleaded in bar of an action for a larger sum, nor can it be relied upon as an accord and satisfaction, because, to make it valid as such, the thing received for the demand, must be something to which the creditor was not before entitled, and not merely a part of the thing, to the whole of which he had a right at the time of the payment. But this rule of law, the court continue, has no application to this case, let because at the time the compromise was made, the three years for which the partnership was to continue, had not expired. Bryant had a right to use the fund until that time, and its use, might have resulted in the total loss thereof—until that time the interest of the partners was uncertain. The rule of law referred to, applies to a certain demand due, and not to one prospective and contingent.

And J. W. Bryant's rights under the contract were to say the least, doubtful, and as such were proper matters of compromise. And, as a partnership contract, which a court of equity would carry into effect, as one of the partners abandoned the enterprise, the others were under no obligation to abide by it, unless they chose to do so. It might be contended that J. W. Bryant, by the suit which he brought in June 1851, to cause the collection of a part of the capital advanced, and the reasons assigned in his bill to enable him to maintain the suit manifested a determination not to abide by the agreement of partnership; in as much as it had been abandoned by all the parties, for unless he assumed this ground, he had no right to demand the payment of any part of the Capital advanced to Proctor. Although one of the partners could not dissolve the contract without the consent of all, yet as one had failed to comply it was not obligatory on the others without their assent. Under these circumstances, the claim of J. W. Bryant not being clear, to a part of the fund accumulated by Proctor in California, it was a proper subject of settlement and compromise; and unless the compromise made can be vitiated by reason of fraud, his petition will have been properly dismissed.

The chief elements of the fraud relied on, consist in the ignorance of Bryant as to Proctor's success in California—and the misrepresentations made to him by Proctor's wife.

Upon the first branch of the grounds stated, the court after a discussion of the facts appearing in the record, conclude, that Bryant was at the time he made the compromise as fully apprized of the success of the enterprise; as Mrs. Proctor herself was; and, upon the second branch of

the grounds of fraud being as well informed, could not have been misled, by any artifice of Mrs. Proctor, or by any statements made to him by her in regard to the matter.

But, the court say, if Bryant did enter into the compromise under a misconception of the true state of case, he confirmed the compromise after Proctor's return, and after being fully apprized of the amount realized by the California adventure, by receiving from him, without objection, the balance of the sum, which according to the terms of the compromise, he was to receive in satisfaction of the claim against him.

It is however urged that the sum that was received by him from Proctor, was due to him, independent of the compromise, and that the act of receiving it cannot operate as a confirmation of that agreement—but the court say that an examination of the debt due him, exclusive of the amount he obtained by the compromise, will show that the whole debt had been fully discharged by the payment made by Mrs. Proctor. The court here proceeded to show the calculation.

The opinion is chiefly a discussion of the facts, which the court concludes by saying that under all the circumstances, and in view of all the facts proved in the cause, and for the reasons herein expressed, they are clearly of opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief, and that the judgment of the court below, by which his petition was dismissed, is correct.

Judgment affirmed.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—The officers of the Alvin Adams, on her last upward trip, arrested a fugitive, or runaway slave, on the boat at Madison, brought it to this city and lodged him safely and quietly in Buckner Castle.

It appears that the slave in question ran away in company with another, from Jas. H. Page, of Bowling Green, and had managed to reach Washington, together, when this fellow in his pursuit went to Madison, in the full expectation of taking a boat at Madison for Cincinnati, and once in Cincinnati, he thought he would be perfectly safe. The rascal, however, did not reach Cincinnati, but fell into honest hands, who brought him back home.

"Tis a pity they didn't let the trifling fellow go to Cincinnati, and get a taste of the misnamed thing called freedom, as a week's freedom among the abolitionists, there wouldicken him for life, and he would be hard enough to get home again to his master."—*Lou. Courier.*

ANECDOTE OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—We once heard an anecdote told of the parson which if true, clearly shows that what he thinks is right, he will endeavor to maintain. It is said that he was once notified by one of the greatest pugilists and braggadoos in Tennessee, that if he attempted to preach again at a certain place, he would be hanged from the stage and publicly whipt in the presence of his congregation. The parson, perceiving that he was in a desperate fellow, advised him not to preach. They were requested not to give themselves any trouble as he would attend to the matter himself.

Sunday morning came and so did the parson at the appointed time and took his place in the pulpit. Upon looking around he saw the fellow who had threatened him with a number of his friends, occupying a position near the pulpit. He began the usual ceremonies by opening the Bible which lay upon the desk—he then removed from his right coat pocket a revolver, and placed it at the right of the word of truth—another to his left—he then drew from his bosom a large bowie-knife, and laid it across the leaves to prevent the wind from turning them. This was an arrangement which foreboded certain results. His opponents were so perfectly amazed with the ceremony, that they concluded that it was best not to interfere with him—and it is said that no set of men ever got such a scolding as did some of his congregation upon that occasion.

WILLIAM WALKER.—When the desolate ex-President was the editor of the Crescent in this city, his principal employment was abusing and denouncing filibustering. He was the special friend of the Spanish consul on an occasion when filibustering feeling made its first explosion in this city. He had an intense horror of the whole system. He was then a nice, studious, scholarly young man, full of bile and bitterness, ready with the pen, and evidently ambitious of cutting a figure in the world editorial.

He was esteemed an honorable high minded and honest man. His faults are excessive vanity, a rather overbearing temper, and an utter want of practical sagacity and worldly tact. His talents are much above the ordinary; his imaginative and reasoning faculties are strongly developed. His personal deportment was remarkably quiet, reserved, and rather grave. A small, ungraceful figure, a pale freckled face, and eyes of light green, a drawing, slow-moving tone of voice, and a bearing by no means grand or impressive, made up the *physique* of this redoubtable gentleman, whom the fears and imaginations of the Mexicans have converted into a second Attila. His venerable father and estimable family now reside in Nashville.—*N. O. Delta.*

SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.—A man, named Morgan, while digging a well on his farm, near Hudson, Illinois, had sunk a shaft down 53 feet when he struck a rock, and in trying to loosen it, it fell with a quick plunge into a subterranean stream of water, about four feet in depth, which flowed with great velocity. Mr. Morgan had barely time to seize the rope which hung down the shaft, to save himself from falling into the turbid waters. A similar phenomenon is said to exist in Batlers Township, Jackson county, in the same State, the water from which flows a vent on the side of a bluff, and is of sufficient force to turn heavy machinery.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We have received an invitation to attend the celebration of the great Pacific Railroad Company, at Marshall, Texas, on the 4th of July. Hon. R. J. Walker and many other distinguished individuals are expected to be present. From present appearances it is evident that the gentlemen connected with this great enterprise are taking hold of the matter in real earnest. Four hundred hands will be at work on the road between Marshall and the State line by the 4th of July, and the force will be increased as rapidly as possible, so as to complete the first sixty-five miles in sixteen months. The first grand lay was broken on the 17th of June.—*N. O. Delta.*

We understand that a difficulty occurred in the neighborhood of Peytonville, in this county, on Tuesday last, between Harvey Fitz, and a man named Garner, in which Fitz cut Garner with his knife, letting out his entrails; and severing one of the bowels. The brothers of Garner followed Fitz, as we learn, and beat him severely after the affray. This condition of Garner, we are informed, is quite dangerous.—*Franklin (Tenn.) Review, 7th.*

NOVEL PETTICOATS.—Among the new ideas just out of Paris, is a self-expanding petticoat. It is filled with air and is becoming immensely popular. According to the inventor, one of these petticoats will stand out and occupy the room of a dozen got upon the old fashion principle. It is so that the lady dresses to get into a carriage; the hook would be likely to stick to the door. To obviate this, she must, at the moment of embarking turn a screw hidden in some fold in her dress, and let out the air. The swollen folds at once collapse and shrink into an extremely small compass. When necessary it is easy for the lady to blow herself up!

DIED.
In Bridgeport, Ky., 13th inst., 1851, Missor William, son of A. and J. Tarrant, aged six months and twelve days.
The Lord giveth and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM L. HARLAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. FAUETT, as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS MANGAN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district.

We are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BRAUNER, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES MONROE as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce R. C. STEEL as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of this county.

We are authorized to announce A. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce BEN. F. FORD as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next.

We are authorized to announce J. O. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. F. GRAHAM as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce Samuel PHILIPS, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce HARRY B. INNES, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. E. H. TOLSON, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce PETER JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce H. H. HINNIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce R. T. COLEMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the election in August next.

Owen County.
We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election.

Court of Appeals.
We are authorized to announce HENRY J. SMITH as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
The Protection Insurance Company of Hartford has failed to meet their losses by the late fire on the 28th April, in Frankfort, Ky. July 15, 1854. EVANS & CO.

BARGAINS!
GOODS AT COST!
In consequence of the late fire I am determined to sell my stock of Dry Goods at PRIME COST! and my friends and customers especially are invited to call and examine to convince themselves.

Particular attention is called to my stock of Silks, Lawns, Bangas, Gingham, Mantillas, Under Slaves, Collars, &c.
Under Odd Fellows Hall, Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.
I. P. BLACKWELL.
[Com'th. copy.]
May 25, 1854.

LIVER DISEASE.—CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivaled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says his action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all.

See Advertisement.

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hottel German Butters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notice many have been induced to take these Butters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.—2 w.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Since the late fire I purchased from J. N. CANNON his entire interest in the firm of CANNON & GAINES, and have disposed of the whole stock in trade to Dr. J. M. Mills. My thanks are hereby tendered for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and I take pleasure in requesting all the friends and patrons of the same to extend their custom to Dr. Mills.

W. A. GAINES

DR. MILLS.
Takes pleasure in informing the public that he is located in the room on St. Clair street, formerly occupied by Dr. Munsell, adjoining the store of Messrs. Baker & Runyan. He returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him, and hopes that the same may be continued.

His stock will shortly be increased and every facility afforded for conducting the business.

The community may rely with as much safety as ever upon the genuineness of all his articles.

N. B.—Prescriptions will receive particular attention.
[June 5, 1854.]

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so unobjectionable, that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valentudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in this country.

DR. GUYSTON'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of disease, or as a *Spring purifier of blood* and as a *general tonic for the system*, is unrivaled.

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the *Yellow Dock and SARSAPARILLA*. It cannot injure the most delicate patient.



DAN RICE

Will visit Frankfort with his great Equestrian Troupe, on Wednesday, July 26th, giving TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES: the first at 2 o'clock, P. M., the second at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Rice takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that his Troupe in point of personal and artistic is in the very best possible condition; presenting therefore a series of acts of Horsemanship, acrobatics, gymnastics, and other athletic exercises which have never been surpassed in the West.
His Stud of Horses embraces some of the finest blood in the world, and for training, style of performance and execution, are without rivalry. He has also a number of trained beasts of the Forest and Plain, including an Elephant, Camel and Grizzly Bear. Last though not least, he has a pair of educated Mules.
Admission—25 cents—Children 15 cents.
July 15

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD!

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that Joseph W. McBRAYER, do on the night of the 17th of May 1854, assault, cut, wound, beat and bruise Mrs. Emily McBrayer, of Anderson County, which cuts, wounds, &c., she afterwards died; that the said Joseph W. McBrayer has since fled from justice and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, LAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of the Commonwealth do esaid, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the said McBrayer, and his delivery to the Jailor of Anderson county within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, 1854, and at the 63d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
GRANT GREEN, Secretary of State.
By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Joseph W. McBrayer is about 26 years of age, is six feet three inches high; dark though not black hair, of a sandy and brownish cast; yellow complexion; coarse features; weighs about 185 pounds; square built; awkward manners; rather slow of speech, sluggish carriage and slightly forward in the shoulders; has very large feet; and large cold soft hands, and had on when he left straw hat, snuff colored tweed frock coat and black pants.

July 15

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.

THE Twelfth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in August, (August 6, 1854).

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$10.00
 tuition on English studies, \$10.12, 16, and 20.00
 Music on Guitar or Piano, 20.00
 Use of Piano for practice, 5.00
 French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, each 10.00
 Stationery, 25.

Plain and ornamental needle work without charge.
No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

For further information, address the Principal
July 11, 1854—2m

PATRICK HARKINS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

St. Clair Street, below the Mansion House.

HAS received his large and elegant stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

which are of the best make and material, and of every color and style.

Brotherly and Sisters' best Drapery, and Satin & Silk Cloth Dressing and Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety of colors and styles, at large and elegant stock of Vestings, in all the better qualities and styles of Goods. Ladies' Bonnets, &c. at a variety of styles—all new and beautiful goods.

He will make up his goods in the newest and most elegant styles—styles not to be found elsewhere, and will sell his goods on as good terms as any house which keeps the same quality of goods (which is the very best) possibly can.

An elegant assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand, which will be sold low.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received, he hopes by strict integrity, and best efforts to please, the superior quality of his goods and the elegant and fashionable style of his work to have this patronage increased by citizens and strangers.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle their accounts for the six months credit term.

July 8, 1854—1st. P. HARKINS.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Brown & Sayres having been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them must settle their payment to Orlando Brown, and all those having claims against the firm will present them to him for payment.

ORLANDO BROWN, SAM. C. SAYRES.

The business heretofore carried on by Brown & Sayres will be continued by Orlando Brown alone, and he requests a continuance of the patronage of the late firm.

ORLANDO BROWN.
Frankfort, July 6, 1854.

CURD HOUSE,

By Telegraph

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

New York, July 12.

The Cunard steamer Asia, with dates to the 1st, arrived to-day.

Russia's official reply to Austria had not yet arrived.

The Austrians will certainly occupy the Principality.

The battle field seems to be changed to the Crimea.

The aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to see what new complication may arise.

Austria is ready to march her army of 20,000 into the Principality, thus intervening between the combatants and preventing further hostilities there.

Austria has not yet received the Czar's official reply, and could not receive it before the 31 of July. She will not act decisively until the said reply is received.

The action of Austria is in accordance with the convention between herself individually and the Porte.

The whole Anglo-French force is now at Varna, preparing, it is supposed, for expeditions under St. Arnaud, in proper person, into Crimea.

The whole Russian army of occupation is falling back in good order with all of its stores, on Sereth and Pruth.

The garrisons of Ismail and Goltz are already on the march to Crimea, and all the disposable force will immediately follow, as that is expected to be the next battle field.

Emperor Nicholas is en route to Crimea from Kiev.

Admiral Napier was in the Baltic on the 27th of June. The whole force was concentrated within twenty-five miles of Constantinople, and situated in such a manner as to indicate an attack forthwith.

The ships had bombarded Bonarsom, and the White Sea will be blockaded from the 1st of August.

Boh armies in Asia are motionless in Kara. French is quiet.

There were interesting debates in Parliament on the fishery treaty and the Canada election.

The Times correspondent, writing under date from Vienna of Friday, is assured that Baron Prossdorf received letters of recall on Friday, but it is not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off.

Count Coromani is to enter little Wallachia via Orsovia with about 30,000 men on the 3d of July.

On the 20th and 23d of June the Turkish vanguard, consisting of 25,000 men, attacked the Russian rear guard and drove it beyond Trojan's wall.

Berlin despatches, it is stated, have been received at St. Petersburg, containing Russia's answer to the Austrian negotiations. Well informed persons believe it gives no reason to expect that negotiations will be further prolonged in the treaty. It is added that Austria will not enter into arrangements with Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and his integrity. Austria will evacuate the principalities on the conclusion of peace with the least possible delay.

The Baltic bombardment began at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 21st by marked batteries.

The batteries were dismounted and abandoned; at 10 o'clock the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account says that the English lost 3 men, and another says 4 killed and 7 wounded.

Napier was near Constant with 42 screw-line-of-battle-ships, 9 frigates, 5 French ships-of-the-line, and several French corvettes. The Times says that it is probable that Sir Charles wished a battle with the Russian fleet, or reconnoitre before Constant, rather than make a regular attack on the place.

Odesa, June 19th.—At this date there is no blockade and ships are receiving cargoes as usual.

The London Times says that the failure of a dealer connected with the settlement of foreign securities was announced on the stock exchange Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A resolution to print 30,000 copies of the compendium of the census was taken up and amended so as to compose a table showing the number of acres of land in each State under cultivation.

A bill for the completion of the treasury buildings and for the new war and navy departments, was taken up, and after a short debate was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Clayton temporarily withdrew that portion of his amendment in lieu of the 6th section, having only pending the motion to strike out the 5th section.

Mr. Chase opposed the motion and intimated the justice of allowing all foreigners a right to settle upon and cultivate the soil. He moved to amend by allowing foreigners, who may at any time come to the United States, the privileges of the bill.

Mr. Butler favored the striking out of the section and opposed giving foreigners who may come citizens, public lands acquired by the blood and treasure of American citizens.

Mr. Clay took the same view.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—After some unimportant business the House resumed the consideration of the bill repealing so much of the bill of 1852 as makes a reduction of fifty per cent, on pre-paid postage of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Olds said he wished the papers to pay the post office department the amount it costs to transport them through the mail.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The banking house of August Belmont was entered last night and robbed of \$140,000 in \$1,000 notes on the bank of the State of New York.

SYRACUSE, July 12.

Judge Bronson was nominated for Governor by the Democratic convention to-day.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A Kingston circular of the 29th reports that the cholera is prevailing all over the island, and especially near St. Ann.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The cars have just arrived. They ran off the track at Bladensburg and the engineer was severely injured. All of the passengers escaped without injury.

NEW YORK, July 12.

The bark L'Ging has arrived with Rio dates to the 5th ult. R. G. Scott came passenger. Unusual good health prevailed in port.

The frigate Susquehanna and the store-ship Relief were to sail shortly for New York.

CHARLESTON, July 11.

The Isabel arrived at quarantine on Monday night. She passed a French frigate and a French steamer off the Moro.

Admiral Dugane was buried with great pomp.

The Spanish steamer Bonda De Reyli arrived at Havana on the 6th.

Capt. J. M. Scarratt, of the U. S. engineers, died at Key West on the 23d of yellow fever.

MONTGOMERY, July 11.

The supreme court has affirmed the decree in chancery against J. G. Winters & Sons, who were decreed individually liable for all notes at their bank issued in Alabama. It has also decreed that the managers of the bank perpetrated fraud upon its creditors on the eve of insolvency.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

Three deaths by cholera have occurred in this city since yesterday.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Board of Health report 204 deaths here for the week ending the 8th, of which there was only one from cholera.

The New Orleans Picayune contains protests from the General Quitman and other filipinists against the legality of being held to bail. Thence threatens a suit against the authorities for damages.

For the week ending July 24 there was 309 deaths in New Orleans, being a large increase.

BOSTON, July 10.

A disturbance occurred at Lawrence's yesterday between the Americans and the Irish. Pisto and other weapons were used. It is reported that the Catholic church was destroyed. The Irish raised the American flag at Uniontown with a cross over it. The Americans seized it and tore it down. A number of persons were injured. No loss of life.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ASIA.

Menschikov is appointed an associate of Prince Paskievitch.

A brigade at Dalarosch broke down on the 20th of June, with 500 Russian artillerymen on it, most of whom were drowned.

Two hundred transports were repairing to convey the troops from Varna to Crimea.

According to Vienna reports, the Russians have shut off the sea of Azov by sinking in the Strait of Keith 52 barges laden with rocks.

The North China Herald contains a manifesto from the consuls of France, England, and the United States justifying their recent attack on the imperialist troops, and it was rumored that the consuls of the above-named powers were about to proceed on a mission to Peking.

Italy. The America de la Famiglia, of Parma, publishes a letter from New York, written by a man named Anna, formerly in the service of the Duke of Parma, stating that he assassinated the Duke for insults offered him by the Duke. The government is satisfied as to the truth of the letter, and has liberated all of the prisoners held under suspicion.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Senate.—The consideration of the homestead bill was resumed, and Mr. Wade made a long speech in favor of the bill, and giving the present extension of privileges to aliens.

House.—Mr. Caldwell presented a memorial from the Wheeling and Kidwell Bridge Company, asking for an investigation into the charges preferred against Judge Grier.

The house then took up the river and harbor bill, and all the amendments made in the committee of the whole were concurred in, and the bill passed. Yeas 116, nays 75.

The House then went into committee on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved an amendment abolishing the military supervision of national armories, and to reestablish the civil supervision.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Leon Javelli of the Ravel troupe, died to-day after 24 hours illness.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.

Therapist Orizaba, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 8th, arrived to-day. She brings Mexico to the 3d.

It is reported that Alvarez is ill, with no prospect of recovery.

A new expedition, under Lieut. Boulton, comprising two battalions, have been sent to Michoacan, where the revolution continues.

Santa Anna has sent a grand corps of Guadalupe to Victoria, Napoleon, the King of Prussia and others.

Couet Rossi and others of Santa's troupe, came passengers in the Orizaba.

We have given notice to the 9th. They give flattering accounts of the crops.

The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio, having been attacked by the Indians at Eagle Springs.

A letter from Santa Fe, dated May 20, says that the Indians are combining against the whites and a general Indian war is inevitable.

The commander of the troops sent a force to Eagle Springs, and are otherwise preparing to operate against the Indians.

Mr. Wilson, recently a prisoner among the Comanche Indians, had arrived at El Paso.

BUFFALO, July 13.

Samuel Barstow, an eminent lawyer of Detroit, and late attorney General of Michigan, died here to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

House.—After a long debate, and an unsuccessful motion to lay on the table, the river and harbor bill was reported to the House by the committee, and then the House adjourned.

STRAUS, July 12.

After some debate, it was decided to postpone reading Mr. Bronson's letter, and received resolutions which were then submitted.

They reaffirm adherence to the resolution of 1848 and 52, and endorse the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the right of the people of Territories to frame their own laws.

They approve the report of the Committee on Territories, and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the Territories legislate for their own welfare.

NEW YORK, July 12, P. M.

The Liverpool steamer, which sailed from this port to-day, took out \$358,000 in specie.

The money market is unchanged, but is easy, and currency is plenty. Sterling exchange is quiet at 99 1/2 premium.

The stock market is firmer.

BOSTON, July 10.

We have received dates from St. Helena to the 13th May. The Russian ship Czaritch, 10 guns, men, anchored off St. Helena on the 13th May, causing considerable excitement on the island. The C. proved to be in the employment of the Russian and American Company, and was therefore not molested. On the 14th May, the British sloop-of-war Linnet arrived, with a bark (no name or nation mentioned), captured off Kalenda, on suspicion of being a slave.

The American whalers on the St. Helena whaling ground had been very successful during the present season.

EAST-PORT, ME., July 10.

A large fire occurred at Lubec at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming Fowler's plaster mills, a store, six dwelling houses, and two vessels. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, only about \$12,000 of which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The Eliza Company, of Hartford, losses \$5,000. A house containing 500 kegs of powder was saved with great difficulty.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Ex-Senator Clements has addressed a letter to Mr. Letcher, of Va., saying he is the attorney for Samuel Colt, and that he desires his appearance before the committee of the House, and witness before the committee of the House, and the influence employed to carry through measures of legislation. But he hopes the inquiries will be confined to Col. Colt's application for the extension of his patent, for that they should be made into the influence used to carry the Nebraska bill, it would cause great delay, which might affect Col. Colt's interest. This allusion to Nebraska is the unkindest cut of all.

I am able to assure you that notwithstanding all hindrances and difficulties the filibuster leaders at New Orleans are still confident they will get off their expedition by the 10th of September. The recent force in the U. S. Court will be an advantage to the scheme and its consummation.

The man who has a daughter, and can, yet won't educate her, deserves to have her stolen from him.

From the Louisville Times.

I am a recent graduate of Yale College from the South, and desire to address through your columns, the Southern patrons of this institution, as well as its Southern graduates.

My attention was attracted by an article in your paper a few days since, in reference to the position which Yale College bears to the South, and the propriety of Southern parents sending their children to that institution.

I have for some time desired to direct particular attention to the state of feeling which the faculty of Yale entertain towards the South, and I embrace this as the best opportunity of carrying out my design.

When I left New Haven on graduating I brought with me an attachment for the College which a course of study spent could not fail to engender, and a feeling of devotion to Yale as my alma mater, which I then thought nothing could efface. I have therefore, as you may imagine, looked on with some solicitude at the progress of the Abolition sentiments at the North, and hoping that in the week of honest opinion and true patriotism, Yale would still maintain the high national position which has hitherto so justly entitled it to the large share of Southern patronage she has enjoyed.

At the same time she has, in the exact reversal of her principles, has annihilated every feeling of attachment and filled me with disgust at the very thought of holding a diploma from such a vile organ of Abolitionism and treason.

Every association of pleasant nature has been tinged with bitter regret and what was once before love and respect, flows back in one long stream of cursing against the perfidy and base prostitution of a once untainted name.

The developments of Abolitionism has been rapid, though it began to show evidence of a foothold a year ago, when President Woolsey gave expression to very unjust sentiments against the South. His strictures were, in fact, so unjust that a member of the senior class, James Hamilton, of Georgia, addressed a letter to the President, denouncing his course, and charging him with being an ultra Abolitionist.

At the same time he withdrew from College, when within a short time of graduating. The example of Hamilton was a noble one, and, although he stood alone, doubtless many of the Southern students there at Yale have since regretted that they did not leave with him.

More recently, the faculty committee itself on the question of a student-Norfolk meeting at New Haven, at which several of the professors made addresses, containing sentiments as vile as ever were uttered in the halls of an Abolition Convention. Even the venerable Professor Stillman, hitherto the warm friend of the South and the able opponent of fanaticism, trifled the respect which he has so long held, by alluding to the great forbearance which the North has exhibited, and saying, that so far from him he was tired of longer yielding to Southern aggression, and believed an appeal to arms the only course left for the North. Professor Walker, who with Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker in his fanaticism, and said that he spoke the sentiments of the faculty, which would be expressed if the halls of Yale were made as silent as in vacation by it.

This is no exaggeration; it is a case made more mild than it really is, by the absence of detail, which, if I could lay before your readers, would startle and horrify the Southern patrons of Yale, and every true lover of his country.

There are about sixty students from the Southern States at present at Yale. They spend, annually \$30,000, at a low calculation. How far this sum goes to benefit the College, I will not say; but when the large number of benefactors which go to make up the number of Northern students is taken into consideration, it is easy to see how much of the revenue is supplied by a slave labor. This view of the matter should of itself command attention; though it is not for the matter of the money thus spent, that I allude to the number of students from the South.

It is to call attention to the moral effect of patronizing an institution, which is so completely controlled by a set of ultra Abolitionists, and to the fact that who are avowed enemies of the South and traitors to our common country.

Is there a true Southern Alumnus of Yale, whose blood has not been tainted by the disgraceful course of the faculty in joining in the mad fanaticism and nullification of the North, and especially of the insignificant legislature of Connecticut? Are they willing to acknowledge allegiance to an institution, the faculty of which, in the language of Professor Goodrich, a unit in their hostility to slavery, and of what Southern patronage? Do they not feel that Yale has forfeited their respect as Alma Mater, and that it is no longer worthy to be recognized as a friend but to be spurned as a vile enemy to our dearest rights, and the hot-bed of the basest fanaticism. I appeal, fellow graduates of Yale from the South, to your own self-respect, and to the regard which you have for the name of the State, and the honor of the faculty, who have declared an abomination both in the lecture room and publicly, to know if you will acknowledge a connection with an institution which has so covered itself with shame. Let my suggestion and endeavor to bring about this, which I propose by communicating it to all who may not see this article—it is this: In view of the position which Yale College has assumed on the subject of slavery and hostility to the South, I would respectfully suggest to the Southern graduates, the propriety of publicly withdrawing from all connection with the College; of sending back our diplomas, and of demanding to have our names erased from their roll of graduates, and omitted in the tricolored catalogues to a peer hereafter.

A united action in this direction would have a moral force production, and would be the most effective reasoning which can be employed.

Above all let it be the aim of every graduate to prevent his far as lies in his power the sending of students to Yale. Let each one see that his brother or sister remains at some of our own colleges, and as Yale is supplied with Southern students, chiefly from families in which a father or elder brother has graduated there, the effect will soon be visible in the diminished number of Southern graduates, the propriety of the College, and of sending back our diplomas, and of demanding to have our names erased from their roll of graduates, and omitted in the tricolored catalogues to a peer hereafter.

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